

KILLED IN KAKAOKO

Bloody Slaying in a Lodging House.

(From Thursday's daily.)

ABOUT 9 o'clock last night a report was brought to the police station by an officer that a man had been fatally stabbed in a house behind the brewery on Queen street. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth immediately went to the place and found that murder had indeed been done.

On the land of a lodging house, situated at the end of the alley which bounds the brewery on the Waikiki side, lay the dead body of a man, weltering in a pool of blood. Gathered round were a crowd of morbidly curious ones.

The Deputy Sheriff's enquiries as to who had done the deed drew forth from Meyers, the landlord of the house, the following story:

About 8:45 deceased and another man, both of whom had been drinking, were arguing somewhat noisily on the land of the house. Presently a man known as "Kentucky Bill," emerged from the house and told the men to shut up. The dead man thereupon applied a foul epithet to Bill, who whipped out a big knife and stabbed the other under the heart, killing him almost instantly. "Kentucky Bill" then entered the house, and shortly afterwards escaped down the lane leading to Queen street.

As soon as Meyers had told his story, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth entered the room Bill generally occupied and found a blood stained knife stuck into a rafter. The weapon had a blade about four and a half inches long with a razor edge, which was released from a buckhorn handle by pressing a spring.

The name of the murdered man could not be ascertained, though he is said to have lived at Meyers' house for a long time. He is said to have worked around horses and to have been employed in some stable in town up to yesterday. Residents in Meyerville simply called him "Kid." He was about 24 years of age.

"Kentucky Bill" is well known in Kakaoko. He is over six feet tall, with drooping shoulders and a red mustache and used to eke out a living by mending chairs. He was fond of posing as a bad man and there is not a bar-keeper on Queen street whom he has not regaled with tales of blood from old Kentucky, never forgetting to emphasize his narrative by remarking that he was every bit as handy with his knife as with his gun.

The locality where the murder was committed is an unsavory one and the houses at the end of Brewery lane are the abiding place of some of Honolulu's hardest characters. Whenever the police want a man they never overlook Brewery lane and a casting of nets of the law in that direction always results in a rich haul of rascality. Of late the place has achieved almost as unpleasant notoriety as did Iwilei, and sailors to this port are well apprised of the exact bearings of Brewery lane long before Honolulu is sighted.

As soon as Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth had made a thorough search of the premises and satisfied himself that the murderer was not hidden there, a jury was empaneled and the body viewed as it lay. Then the deputy sheriff returned to the police station and the hue and cry was raised.

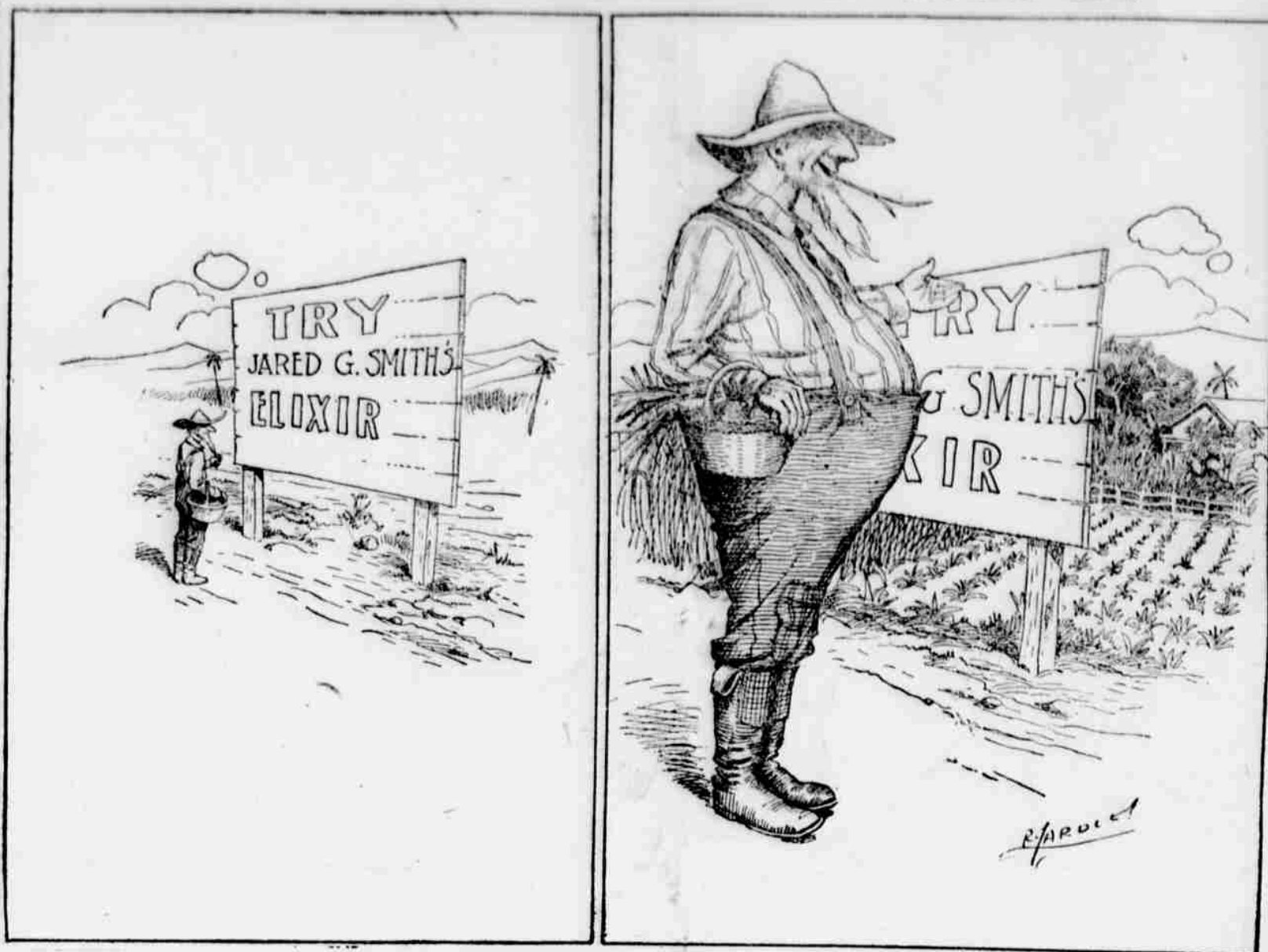
It was given out by Chillingworth that a reward of \$100 would be paid for the apprehension of the murderer and then every available officer was turned out on the case. All over town men were stationed and the Sonoma was carefully watched all night, as were all vessels scheduled to sail today.

Up to an early hour this morning "Kentucky Bill" was still at large, notwithstanding the indefatigable efforts of the police, who worked hard all night long to discover where he was hiding.

The murderer is a white man of about 35 years of age. He is tall, above the average, and slenderly built. When last seen he wore gray pants, a check vest, white shirt and a round black hat or skull cap.

About 11 o'clock last night a man named Dan Smith told the police that he arrived on the scene directly after the murdered man had been stabbed and that he held him in his arms until he died, trying to relieve what he thought was a hemorrhage, by sucking the blood from his throat. Smith's clothes were covered with blood. He was locked up last night pending a thorough investigation of his story.

SMALL FARMER LOOMING UP



BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING A JARED SMITH PRESCRIPTION.

CONGRESS NEED NOT VOTE ON KOHALA DITCH MEASURE

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1902.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, Hawaii, (Per S. S. Gaelic) from San Francisco.

The Interior Department decides that the Governor has full authority upon questions of ditch leases and charters. This reverses the former decision and makes legislation on Parker's bill unnecessary. Judge Little is here keeping under cover. He called at the White House Friday.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.

The fight over the Hawaiian Ditch bill, before the Senate, has grown very warm. Senator Foraker, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, has been in New York for over a week and nothing has been done before his committee during that time. He has just now returned and those interested are expecting a hearing on the bill some time next week.

Mr. J. T. McCrosson and Mr. Cayless are working diligently to get the bill through the Senate, and by no means despair because of the opposition they are encountering. However, the opposition is working along two or three different lines. One of these is in the Department of the Interior, where they are seeking for a new interpretation of the Territorial law.

Some months ago the Secretary of the Interior promulgated a decision that the Governor did not have authority to grant the leases necessary for the construction of such ditches. Mr. Arthur C. Gehr, one of the party of engineers and others from Chicago, who spent several weeks in the Hawaiian swamps, surveying for ditches and looking over the ground, came here early in the fall with letters of introduction from prominent people, but he got an audience of hardly ten minutes with Secretary Hitchcock, who gave him no satisfaction whatever for a review of the decision.

Mr. Gehr has been here for some weeks and has not relinquished his efforts to have the Secretary again look into the law and determine whether the Governor does not in fact have authority to grant such leases. A little time ago he finally persuaded the Secretary to turn the entire matter over to the Assistant Attorney General, Judge Willis Van Deventer. Judge Van Deventer listened to arguments, made by Mr. Gehr and ex-Senator Thurston, and lawyers were also heard for the Department. The case was then submitted to Judge Van Deventer, who may render his decision any day. It is quite certain he will do so before the Senate Committee takes any final action on the pending bill, which has already passed

the House. While they have nothing definite on which to base their opinion, some members of the Senate Committee state that they would not be surprised if the Department reversed its former decision and arrived at the opinion that Governor Dole already has ample authority. If that happens legislation by Congress would, of course, be entirely unnecessary.

The Senate Committee seems to view with some disfavor special legislation on such matters and would prefer some general legislation, that would vest authority to grant the desired leases for such irrigation ditches to the Territorial authorities. It is recognized that the question is a very important one for the Islands, and that large interests are at stake; also that if Congress must deal with such matters those who want to construct plants of that character must be put to the expense of coming to Washington to press their projects before Congress and also that Congress must from time to time devote its time to such local measures.

With a view of obviating such a condition there has been some discussion about amending sections 18 to 21 inclusive of the act of March 3, 1891, applying to the Registers of the General Land Office, so that it will apply to the Commissioner of Lands in Hawaii.

Mr. Gehr is very emphatic in saying that the Hawaiian Ditch bill cannot pass the Senate. "I know there are some Senators of influence, who will fight it vigorously," said he today. "But if it should pass the Senate, I am assured by a Senator who is very close to the President that it will never be signed."

"I am not here," continued Mr. Gehr, "to fight everybody else from the Islands. We can all work together very well. I only want general legislation that will place authority for granting the necessary land leases, with the proper authorities in the Territories. In fact I paid little attention to the measure when it was before the House. Finally I saw Chairman Knox and talked with him about the bill. He told me he would never consent to its passing the House, but the first thing I knew he had reported it favorably from his committee."

Land Commissioner Boyd is still at

the Willard hotel, and is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Governor Dole. "I have asked the Secretary of the Interior," said he today, "for the sending of a hydrographer to the Islands. I believe he will grant the request. It has not been formally made yet, for I am not sure that I have the authority to do it. I think the request should be made by Gov. Dole, who will undoubtedly do that when he reaches here."

Mr. Boyd received letters from Gov. Dole on the last mail. He expects the Governor will remain in Washington a week or two.

A paragraph of interest to Hawaii is carried in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which has already passed the House, and is now before the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It provides an appropriation of \$107,500 for surveys and necessary resurvey on the Pacific Coast and on the Hawaiian Islands, under the direction of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WILL INVESTIGATE KONA'S CONDITION

Kona will be again thoroughly investigated, this time by President Cecil Brown of the First National Bank, and by J. M. McKeeney, of the former agents of the company, who departed yesterday in the Mauna Loa. In company with them was the Japanese consul, Miki Saito, whose efforts last week resulted in the settlement of the labor difficulties which for a time seemed to threaten the harvesting of the sugar crop.

The latest mails from Kona report that the mill of the plantation is now grinding, and that the cane so far taken off the fields of the Japanese planters will be above expectations in polarization and crop. The visits of the men named, it is believed, will result in the financing of all the efforts of the receiver to carry on the work on a basis which will insure the success of the estate.

While there is no danger from the laborers in sight the consul is said to have reached the conclusion that it would be best for him to visit the plantation once more, and insure the perfect confidence and security of the Japanese.

ELKS TO GO TO SALT LAKE

A small herd of Elks will probably go from the Honolulu browsing grounds to the big gathering of antlered folk to be held this summer in Salt Lake City, Utah. It is not decided yet who will go, but it is said that at least a dozen have signified their intention of being present at the gathering of the Best People on Earth at the Mormon capital. If Past Exalted Ruler C. B. Cooper does not accept the delegation, Exalted Ruler Francis M. Brooks will carry documentary proof that he is the big Elk of the herd and he will impress the Zionites accordingly. Dr. Cooper represented the Honolulu lodge at the convention held last year at Minneapolis, but he has stated he does not desire to make another trip this year. The local herd is enthusiastic over the prospects of mingling with the herds on the mainland, and as about 30,000 Elks are expected to be present at the convention, there will be no lack of opportunity to get acquainted.

HAWAIIAN FARMING

Jared Smith's First Agricultural Report.

The annual report of Director Jared Smith of the Agricultural Experiment Station, copies of which have been received from Washington, closes as follows:

The economic conditions of Hawaii are such that new industries can be established only with the greatest difficulty. In common with all other old insular regions there has been a multitude of serious insect and animal pests introduced, not through intent but as a concomitant of commerce. In this regard the history of Hawaiian agriculture is parallel with that of many other tropical islands, such as the Fiji Islands and the British West Indies. Plants may be introduced without their insect enemies, or insects which in their native country are kept in check by natural enemies, and parasites may here breed in enormous numbers and adapt themselves to new host plants, to the detriment of the farmer. Hawaii is full of ornamental exotics which have become weeds, and of Chinese, Japanese, Australian, American and Old World insects which, free from all natural check, ravage alike the native vegetation and the cultivated crops. The lot of the farmer is thus in a way more difficult than in continental regions. The battle is a continuous one. The practical entomologist thus finds here a wider field for work, and although much has been done, a vast amount of work is yet to be accomplished. Some crops are abnormally free from blights and disease. Others call a ready prey to hosts of enemies whose attacks the plants themselves are not prepared to resist nor do the farmers know how to combat. What is true of insect pests is also true of fungus and bacterial diseases. The field of investigation is a new one, hardly yet touched upon.

Lower world's prices for sugar means a narrowing of the margin of profit. With such a fall in prices and profits must come the substitution of more careful handling, better cultivation, conservation of the irrigation water (where used), and a more skillful fertilization of the soil. The Hawaiian sugar planters are prone to ignore these factors and to ascribe all of their benefits to cheap labor. If planters in other parts of the tropics can grow sugar at a profit in the open competition of the world's markets and in spite of the American duty on this product, there is still hope for growth and upward in store for the Hawaiian grower. Investigations as to cultivation and the most efficient use of water would well repay. In this connection and as an aid to the future development of this island group a comprehensive soil survey of all the agricultural lands would save to the men who are to develop the resources of the land millions of dollars. Much experimental work has been done in trying to grow this or that crop. A soil map of the islands would, in case some one crop were found which grows better here than anywhere else, indicate exactly in what regions this crop would be most likely to succeed. There is hardly a crop cultivated in all the subtropical regions of the globe but which has been grown here at some period during the past eighty years. Fruits, nuts, dyes, tannins, precious woods, spices, vegetables, drugs, fibers, and forage plants have been grown in endless variety. The castor-oil bean is grown in Kona and finds ready sale at \$60 per ton. Tea is almost a weed in Oahu and Hamakua. Vanilla thrives in Kona, and the coconut in Puna. There are large trees of cocoa, the source of chocolate, in the city of Hilo, and the African oil palm lines the streets of Honolulu. Tobacco of excellent quality has been grown on all the islands. The opportunities for work in lines where practical agricultural benefit will result are so many that it is difficult to choose what first to undertake.

Investigations in forestry are much to be desired, but these cannot be undertaken by the station without considerable increase in its resources; and in any case, whatever investigations the station might undertake in this direction should be done in co-operation with the Bureau of Forestry.

Many of the native forests of this group are extremely valuable from a commercial standpoint, and a considerable trade in these woods, notably koa and sandal, at one time flourished. It would be well if the entire backbone of each main mountain chain of each of the islands be set apart in forest reserves under the Federal government in order that the native forests may be protected and preserved and that a modern and legal system of forest conservation may be carried out. The sugar plantations all depend directly or indirectly on the wooded mountain slopes for their water supply, and it is due to their owners that something be done to check the further destruction of the native forests, and also to replant large areas with trees (native and foreign) which shall in the future become commercially valuable.

The station has already attained a sure footing in Hawaii. Many inquiries in regard to local problems in agriculture have been received and answered, and the interest in the station is constantly growing. If sufficient money can be appropriated to provide a suitable permanent equipment, results will be the sooner obtained.

Exclusion Bill Passed

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Chinese exclusion bill was passed by both Houses today by a viva voce vote. The sailor clause was inserted as was a provision debarbing Chinese from the United States of Chinese born in Hawaii.

HONOLULU FIRMS WIN A VICTORY

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—It was announced at the Treasury Department today and subsequently further confirmed in details by Mr. William Haywood, that the government had relinquished its claim of \$12,000 against several firms in Honolulu because of undervaluation of bags. The firms interested are Hackett & Co., William G. Irwin & Co., Alexander & Baldwin, William Grinbaum & Co., and the Hawaiian Fruit Company. The case has been vigorously con-

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The Pacific cable has reached the Fiji Islands.

All attempts to settle the Pennsylvania coal strikes have failed.

Major General Brooke is to be retired with rank as Lieutenant General.

Washington State now intends to bring suit against the railroad merger.

Speaker Henderson has a rival for his seat in Congress in a Waterloo lawyer.

One hundred and twenty-seven deaths from cholera are reported from Manila.

Wh. Allen, a Georgie negro, was lynched for an assault upon a fifteen-year-old girl.

The Chinese exclusion debate has begun in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Major Pruden, Assistant Secretary to the President, is in a critical condition from heart trouble.

President Roosevelt and party have started for Charleston. He is receiving a warm welcome en route.

Embassador Clayton of Mexico has satisfactorily explained away the charges preferred against him.

New York is again experiencing "dry" Sundays, the liquor traffic being entirely suspended on that day.

Morgan will get a hundred millions as a result of the exchange of stock of the United States Steel Corporation.

Cecil Rhodes' gift to education has created a sensation, and everywhere his generosity is favorably commented upon.

The Venezuelan revolt is growing in strength. There are daily reports of severe fighting and defeats of Castro's forces.

Twenty-one persons were killed and over 250 injured in the collapse of a spectators' stand at Glasgow during the English-Scottish international football match.

Three men were killed and as many more fatally wounded in an attempt by an Alabama posse to arrest a desperate negro.

England has moved for early peace in South Africa. An official declaration to that effect gave a cheerful tone to the stock market.

Attorney General Knox intimates that the neutrality regulations are being violated by the establishment of a British mule camp in Louisiana.

General Smith, at the trial of Waller for atrocities committed upon Filipino prisoners, denied that he had given that officer power to kill his prisoners.

President Roosevelt has forwarded to the American consul at Cape Town 2500 subscribed by Illinois people for distribution among the Boer sufferers.

NEWARK'S CABLE IS BOUND TO REACH THE BEACH SOON

(Special to The Advertiser)
SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The Hawaiian cable, which has been doing business with Honolulu and getting news from the Hawaiian Islands by wire, instead of waiting for the steamer, is about to reach the beach.

Yesterday George Gray Ward, vice president of the Pacific Telephone Company, and the Commercial Cable Company, came to San Francisco from Monterey, and his mission is to select a landing place for the cable and of the Hawaiian cable. With him came Charles Curtis, chief electrical engineer of the Commercial Cable Company. They have been looking over Monterey bay as the suggested place for the cable landing, but Mr. Ward favors a point on the shore near San Francisco, and the chief soundings indicate him to a spot near the old Pacific Ocean House.

Mr. Ward is an interesting personality. He always has been an electrician, born at Great Hadham, Hertfordshire, England, on December 25, 1844, he won a prize in his Cambridge school at the age of ten because of his electrical knowledge. When he left school he went into the employ of the Electric Telegraph Company. Then, in 1865, he went to Egypt in the Government telegraph service, stuck to his post during the cholera epidemic and received the public thanks of the Viceroy Ismail Pasha.

Then, in 1869, Mr. Ward became acquainted with ocean cables. He was sent out on the Great Eastern with the first French Atlantic cable, and took up a post at St. Pierre, Miquelon. Afterward, as superintendent of the United States Direct Cable Company, he reduced cable time and cable rates, and in 1884 he accepted the position of secretary and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company, in which corporation he has been a large factor ever since.

Beyond that he has been a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and honorary secretary and treasurer of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of the United States.

During the recent struggle in Congress over the granting of rights desired by John W. Mackay for his Pacific cable, Mr. Ward was twitted with being an Englishman. He replied:

"I think I'm a fairly good American. Though I may have myself neglected to take out my papers of citizenship, my eldest son was the very first volunteer to enlist in our army for the Spanish war, and my daughter is married to a lieutenant of the United States Navy, who fought in the Philippines."

Yesterday Mr. Ward authorized the following interview as to the aims and purposes of Mr. Mackay's company regarding the Pacific cable, and the interview took up the discussion of several debated points in the recent struggle in Congress.

SEEKING A LANDING PLACE.
"I understand you are in San Francisco to decide upon a location for the much desired Pacific cable," began the questioner.

"Yes, I have come to California to select a landing place for the cable," replied Mr. Ward. "The first section will be laid from some point on the Coast to Honolulu. The spot to be selected will be either San Francisco or Monterey. The Navy Department recommends the latter, but we prefer San Francisco, this being the metropolis of the coast."

"The cable ought to start from here, and unless we find difficulties that cannot be overcome, it will be brought ashore as near the city as possible. I have just looked over Monterey bay, and am now about to take in the soundings of San Francisco. You see it is not only that the cable must lie on a good bottom and be free from anchorage, but we have to study the conditions of a city like San Francisco in regard to the electric trolley lines because the strong currents employed to operate them cause disturbances on ocean cables."

"When will the cable be laid?"

"I have received a cablegram since my arrival on the coast, saying the manufacture is going ahead satisfactorily, at the rate of 600 miles per month, and barring accidents it will be finished and shipped on board the cable steamer Silvertown by the end of July and laid by the first of November, according to contract."

"Who is manufacturing the cable?"

"The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., of Silvertown, England. They are well known cable builders and layers of thirty-five years standing and have a fleet of steamers especially constructed for the work."

"Can you state why the cable was not built in this country?"

"Simply because no cable manufacturer in America has had any experience of deep sea work. Short lengths of perhaps 200 miles have been made here and laid in shallow water, but that is a very different proposition from 8000 miles, and put down in the deepest water in which cables have ever been submerged. The average depth between San Francisco and Honolulu is about 3000 fathoms (3 miles), and the United States steamer Nero made the deepest soundings in the world near Guam—about five miles, I believe. None of the cable builders in this country have either the plant for such a job or the steamers to lay a cable of this length and character, and we did not care to try any experiment with what might be termed 'green hands.' The biggest and most difficult cable expedition that has ever been undertaken. The ordinary layman does not realize that it requires years of experience and a great deal of engineering skill to properly lay a cable in deep water."

"These are the sole reasons for letting the contract in England, otherwise we would have been glad to have given the contract to an American firm. Why not? We are an American company, believe in home industries and certainly have no desire to go to a foreign country to purchase anything that can be obtained in the United States as good and as reasonable in price. I understand the copper wire for the cable has been bought here and we shall have the underground cable, which will

REAR VICE FINANCIAL REPORT WANT MENTION FOR GOVERNORSHIP

(Special to The Advertiser)
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The rear vice of Judge Gilbert W. Wilcox is about to reach the beach. The rear vice of Judge Gilbert W. Wilcox is about to reach the beach. The rear vice of Judge Gilbert W. Wilcox is about to reach the beach.

Yesterday the Judge took a turn in the advance of the arrival of Cleveland. The Judge has been keeping up around the Capitol and came upon Delegate Wilcox. "Hello," exclaimed the Judge.

"Hello, yourself," returned Wilcox. "Are you for Dole for Governor?"

"I am not for anybody for Governor," responded Wilcox. "Damn your politics and politicians. I've been sick."

That abruptly ended the conversation. Representative Robinson, Democrat of Indiana, saw Little in the gallery of the House and the two bowed low. They knew each other some winters ago when the Organic Act for the Territory was being framed.

"I will wager you that Little is looking for a promotion as Judge," observed Mr. Robinson this afternoon, as he had Delegate Wilcox and Mr. Edgar Cayless on one side of the long table in the Committee on Territories, extracting information from them about the Islands. "I don't believe he is a candidate for Governor, whatever you may say. He wants promotion on the bench."

"But I shouldn't be surprised if the President selected Little for Governor," continued the Hoosier Democrat. "Or perhaps he will select Judge Galbraith for Governor and then promote Little to his place. The President could do nothing better than select a man of judicial mind and judicial training for such a place. And I tell you he'll do it. Mark my word."

The Hoosier Democrat felt confident he had it settled. He is studying up on Hawaii and expects a conference in a few days with Judge Little. In fact, the Judge promised to come up and see him. He cross-examined Mr. Cayless and Mr. Wilcox closely about conditions in the Islands and assured them that a commission to visit the Islands and study the land problem was out of the question. However, he thought the laws were not what they should be.

According to the advice here, Gov. Dole cannot arrive in Washington before next Wednesday evening. The newspapers announced that he was to leave San Francisco yesterday (Friday, April 4), and would stop over in Chicago a day. That means a journey of six days across the continent. At this writing George B. Carter is in Chicago, or was yesterday. It is expected that he may come on with the Governor. Mr. William Haywood invited the Governor to be his guest while in Washington, but has received a telegram of thanks, stating that the Governor would probably prefer to stop at a hotel.

DOLE BEFORE COMMITTEES.
The opposition to Gov. Dole has been acutest for extensive hearings before the Committee on Territories of the House during his stay in Washington. The committee met yesterday and agreed to the plan for appointment of Senators for the Territory, as reported from the sub-committee. That plan was fully described in my recent letter, and embodied in a bill presented by Delegate Wilcox. During yesterday's meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted to invite Gov. Dole to be heard. The members of the committee, especially the Democrats, have been filled with arguments that Gov. Dole vetoes all local measures, and therefore the islanders are obliged to bring these local measures to Congress.

Some of the Cable Already Shipped and More Is on the Way—Rates and Work.
CABLE plans have progressed to such an extent that the outlook is for cable connection with California within six months, and perhaps in four months' time. That this is the belief of men who have much at stake in the proposition is shown by the following sentences in a private letter received yesterday from P. N. Lillenthal, manager of the Anglo-Californian bank of San Francisco, by Col. G. W. Macfarlane.

"I dined last night with Mr. Ward, of New York, head executive officer of the Mackay cable system. He tells me cables will be laid to Honolulu within six months and he thinks possibly within four months; that the cables are being made and some already have been shipped. He expects to lay about 120 miles a day." He should this belief on the part of Mr. Gray be well founded, there will be no more than three weeks consumed by the cable steamer Silvertown, when once she arrives in the Pacific with the cable, in getting into communication with this city."

Mr. George Gray Ward, vice president of the Pacific Telephone Company and vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, in company with Electrical Engineer Curtis of the cable company, was in San Francisco when the last

amounting to a specific denial of the plaintiff's allegation that the defendant's claim adversely or as not setting forth specifically the defendant's adverse claim."

At Kamehameha Preparatory School last evening the engagement of Miss E. E. E. to Mr. Charles E. E. was announced to Kamehameha friends.

Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

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Withstand the heat of men.

You certainly don't want to eat if you are not hungry. But you must eat, and you must digest your food, too. If not, you will become weak, pale, thin. Good food, good appetite, good digestion—these are essential.



Mr. Robert Young, of Lancaster, Tennessee, sends his photograph and says: "I suffered greatly from loss of appetite, indigestion, pain in the stomach, weakness and nervousness. Several doctors tried in vain to give me relief. A friend then induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done him much good. The first bottle worked wonders for me. Soon my appetite came back, my indigestion was cured, and I was strong and hearty."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep your bowels in good condition by using Ayer's Pills. They cure constipation, coated tongues, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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COURT NOTES.

The May term of Circuit Court is probably the last full term which can be held within the appropriation made by the legislature for the present biennial period which still has over a year to run. Of the total appropriation of \$35,000 for expenses of Supreme and Circuit Courts over two-thirds of the amount has already been expended, and there is less than \$12,000 to pay the expenses of the courts for the remaining fifteen months of the period. The total cost of dispensing justice in the Islands for the first nine months of the present fiscal year has been \$24,806.87, not including the salaries of the judges, paid from the United States Treasury, or the salaries of any of the under officials of the courts, which are paid by the Territory from a special appropriation. Of the amount so expended the two Circuit Judges, Humphreys and Gear, have stood sponsor for over two-thirds, and more than double the amount expended by all the other Circuit Courts and the Supreme Court combined.

At the rate at which the expenses were run up during the last term of Circuit Court, the balance remaining in the fund will carry the courts through the coming May term, and there will be sufficient to start the following term. From then on the courts will be compelled to depend upon a possible appropriation by the next legislature for unpaid bills, for in no other way can the necessary funds be obtained.

The cost of the courts in the Territory up to December 31st, 1901, being the first six months of the biennial period, was \$16,211.52. Since then the cost for the first term of the courts in the new year was \$23,595.35, making the total given above.

The principal expenditure was, of course, for juries, the fact of three judges holding sessions at the same time showing by the enormous expenditure on this account. The expense of the petit jury for the February term in this Circuit was \$2750.20. The grand jury was conducted at a cost of \$1613, which is as much almost as was estimated by the Chief Justice for grand juries in the Territory for the entire biennial period. The grand juries receive regular fees of two dollars, the same as petit juries, but in addition it is necessary to appoint an extra bailiff. Interpreters, carriages, etc., also come extra. John H. Wae, as clerk to the grand jury, was voted \$175 in addition to fees for his services, while W. J. Coelho, for typewriting the minutes and report, was given \$88.20 in addition to the regular per diem.

NEW RULES FOR CIRCUIT COURT

The three Circuit Judges, at a meeting yesterday, adopted rules of court which will govern in the future in the First Circuit. The local courts have been working without such rules up to the present time, following out the old-established code of the Hawaiian tribunals and common law courts instead. The new rules make but few changes from the old practice. One change in that Friday will hereafter be motion day instead of both Fridays and Saturdays as formerly.

It was decided also that each of the three judges should draw their own jury, instead of the presiding judge drawing the jurors for all three courts. Thus instead of forty-eight petit jurors being drawn by the presiding judge, each of the three will draw sixteen. This will obviate the necessity for the judges remaining idle until the presiding judge has secured a jury.

New Map of the Nation.

Maps of the United States, made according to the latest surveys, dated 1900, have been issued by the General Land Office, bearing the name of Commissioner Hermann. The maps are most complete. They show the original thirteen States and the subsequent acquisitions of territory, each being defined clearly. Finally, for the first time, there is a border of small maps, in which are shown Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and an outline map of Cuba. The map is one of the very best, both in coloring and in execution, that has been seen by the Department of the Interior. Delegate Robert W. Wilcox has sent a copy of the publication to the Advertiser, and since it has been hung it has been very much admired by all who have seen it.

AUSTIN TO ROOSEVELT

Another Hand in Hawaiian Game.

(Special to The Advertiser)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The only gubernatorial news that has reached here of late regarding the Hawaiian Islands, was in a little notice furnished by Delegate Wilcox a day or two recently. He received an interesting letter in the mail, or rather a copy of a letter which Mr. Franklin Austin, a native Hawaiian, sent to President Roosevelt on the administration of Gov. Dole. It was heretofore also that Judge Humphreys and Judge Little were coming with Gov. Dole, but Mr. Wilcox said today he had received a letter stating that neither of these gentlemen would journey to Washington. Accordingly the prospects of a lively scrap right on the President's doorstep have somewhat faded. Mr. George R. Carter left several days ago for the Pacific Coast to meet Mrs. Carter.

Mr. Austin's letter to the President is very long and sets forth in detail his view of the current political situation in the Islands.

The Washington Times devotes nearly five columns to the effusion, giving it a reading head as follows:

Governor Dole of Hawaii is due to arrive in San Francisco today. When he reaches Washington he will be met with a vigorous protest against his official conduct, contained in a letter addressed to the President by Mr. Franklin Austin, a native Hawaiian.

It is to try to combat opposition that brings Governor Dole to Washington.

He is accompanied by First Circuit Judge A. S. Humphreys and Second Circuit Judge G. F. Little. Governor Dole is said by the writer to be out of harmony with the people of the Islands.

Austin, the author of the attack, whose appearance in the case has evoked a roar of laughter from Gov. Dole's friends in this city, is described in the Times as "one of the Territory's most prominent citizens, identified with politics for many years and with large business interests." The concluding paragraph of his letter to the President is as follows:

"We, the people, unless our appeal shall have touched your heart, must then arise in the might of that sovereignty which Congress has so recently conferred upon us, that we may conserve our self-respect and hold the esteem of the people of the world, which our race, in co-operation with our white brethren, never forfeited during a century of independence as a nation."

"Reposing confidence in the 'strenuous life' and fearless sense of justice animating all of your official acts, I beg, sir, to submit herewith this petition of the people of Hawaii, together with the reasons therefor, and interpreting to you their mute appeal as impressed upon my mind by the vibrations of their heartbeats."

"Oh! grant the people the opportunity prayed for to lay the foundation stone and build thereupon a commonwealth which thus may long become the brightest diadem in the constellation that glitters upon the azure shield of Old Glory, that they may inscribe upon the rainbow—Hawaii's time-honored emblem of hope—in these words: 'Liberty, equality, justice, and charity, unified in soul-power, shall evermore be the glory of Hawaii!'"

WILCOX AT THE CAPITOL.

Delegate Wilcox was first able to come to the Capitol one week ago, and since then he has climbed the hill to the hall of the House every fair day. He is gaining in strength and is now beginning to feel quite recovered. As he and Mr. Cayless stood in the Democratic lobby of the House the other day, they talked extensively of matters Hawaiian. Mr. Wilcox said he was holding aloof from the gubernatorial fight and was endorsing none of the candidates. "They tried to involve me in the Parker candidacy," exclaimed the Delegate, "but my people would not stand for that. I am going to keep my hands off. I sincerely wish it were possible for us to have some good man like Gov. Taft to come among us and govern us. I like Taft. But of course we must have a man from the Islands for our Governor."

CAYLESS WANTS DAMON.

Mr. Wilcox said he had no idea in the world as to whom the President would select for Governor. He and Mr. Cayless discussed the availability of Sam Damon for the office, and both agreed that he would come as near as anybody out there to being a satisfactory man. Mr. Cayless was especially insistent on that.

"I tell you," said Mr. Cayless, "Damon will be the man. Mark what I tell you. He is a good compromise for all sides."

WILCOX'S PENDING BILLS.

A few days ago Delegate Wilcox was before the House Committee on Territories for a half hour, during which he discussed in rather informal fashion several bills then affecting Hawaii. The members of the committee asked him some questions about the land bill. A recommendation on that bill has been forwarded by the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Binger Hermann, to the Secretary of the Interior. Its provisions have not yet been made public, but it is understood that Mr. Hermann urges against any changes in the land laws until after a commission has been sent to the Islands. Mr. Wilcox stated to me that he did not favor any land legislation for the present, except that it be the sending of a commission to the Islands. "The land bill which I introduced," said he, "and which is now before the House Committee on Territories, was drawn by the American Land Association of Hilo. We need an expert to go out there and look over our

SUGAR

The following letter from Williams, Diamond & Co. to their local correspondent gives the latest in the sugar market to April 25th.

We last addressed you 5th inst. per Hyades, but will furnish quotations from the last lot.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market, or for export to Honolulu, prices established 25th ult. still being in force.

Basis—April 1st, no sales; 2nd, spot sale 1500 tons at 5-8-8; 3rd, "to arrive" sale 2000 tons at 5-8-8, and on same day "to arrive" sale 1000 tons at 5-8-8; 4th, no sales; 5th (reported after closing of the mail per Hyades), "to arrive" sale 750 tons at 5-8-8; 7th, "to arrive" sale 1000 tons at 5-8-8, establishing basis for 26 degree Centrifugal in New York on that date, 5-8-8. San Francisco, 5-12-8.

London—April 1st, 6s 6d; 2nd, 6s 5 1/2d; 3rd, 6s 6d; 4th, 6s 4 1/2d; 5th, 6s 6d; 7th, 6s 5 1/2d.

New York Refined—Unchanged, quotation 4-6-8, equivalent to 4-6-8 net cash established 21st ult. still being in force. We understand, however, that all refiners allow an additional 1 per cent rebate, placing them on the same basis, say 4-7-8 net cash for granulated f. o. b. New York. Reports are current that new selling terms are to be established about the middle of April, which are understood to be rebates of 10 and 15 per cent, and 1 per cent, respectively, cash in seven days thus abolishing the trade discount now in force of 1 per cent and 1 per cent.

London Cable—April 3rd quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 8s 3d, fair refining 7s; same date last year, 11s 6d and 10s 3d respectively. May, 6s 7 1/2d.

There should be new and expert valuations.

The House Committee asked Mr. Wilcox in rather informal way about his school bill, and "jollied" him considerably about the cartoon in the Advertiser, wherein he appeared sitting upon a hot stove, with a warm brick in his pocket, denoting the measure.

"Somebody here in this city drew that bill for me," explained Delegate Wilcox. "He followed the law of Illinois pretty closely. That has provision for the purchase of fuel and he put it into our bill. And that was well enough," declared the Delegate. "There are some cold sections in Hawaii, where it is necessary to have schools. In some of the highest altitudes of the Islands you should remember we sometimes have snow." Mr. Cayless suggested also that fuel for the schools was necessary in Hawaii. It is safe to conjecture, as I have before written, that none of these bills will pass Congress.

Delegate Wilcox has recently introduced several bills, some of which will certainly be interesting in Honolulu. One of these is a bill to provide for the settlement of fire claims during the bubonic plague. The bill is very brief, having been introduced March 27th, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated, for the settlement of the fire claims for the destruction of properties in the city of Honolulu during the bubonic plague in the year nineteen hundred."

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered to pay out of the Treasury the above sum to the commissioners of the fire claims of the Territory of Hawaii, who have the adjusting of the said fire claims under the authority of an act of nineteen hundred and three."

Another bill introduced by Delegate Wilcox the same day provides for the appointment of Senators according to the plan agreed upon by Representatives Powers of Maine and Robinson of Indiana, composing a subcommittee, as told in my last letter. The plan has not yet been reported to the full committee and remains in statu quo. The text of the Wilcox bill on this subject reads:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several Senators elected in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Senatorial districts at the first general election held in the Territory of Hawaii shall, except as hereinafter provided, each hold office for the term of four years from the date of such election."

"Sec. 2. That for the First Senatorial district N. Russell and J. D. Paris shall each hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years."

"That for the Second Senatorial district William White shall hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years."

"That for the Third Senatorial district D. Kanuha, George R. Carter, and William C. Achi shall each hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years."

"That for the Fourth Senatorial district I. H. Kahilina shall hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years."

THE HAWAII RAILROAD JOB.

Recently there has been about the Capitol a big plump, jolly fellow, known in Oklahoma, his native heath, as "Gristmill" Jones. He is a Territorial Senator, a railroad promoter, and a friend of Capt. Hammer, an Oklahoman who sojourns in Washington much of the time. Captain Hammer is a friend of Delegate Wilcox. "Gristmill" Jones, who has aspirations to succeed Delegate Flynn in Congress from Oklahoma, has his eyes upon Hawaii as a favorite field for exploiting new railroads and to accommodate him Delegate Wilcox introduced a bill "to grant the right of way through the Islands of the Territory of Hawaii to the Hawaii Railway

Company, and for other purposes."

The bill seems to give pretty general authority for the construction of a railroad in the Islands. The authority is conferred upon "the Hawaii Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma." No special route is mentioned, but the bill in detail describes how right of way may be obtained. As to its failure to name a specific route the bill is certainly unique.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

IF EATING WERE A CRIME.

There was a time when Mrs. Hayes considered herself to be what she calls "a gone woman." She actually divided her clothes and other personal effects among her children. Thank goodness—but here is her story, told in her own way, by all odds the best way.

"Three years ago," she says, "I had dreadful pains across the left side of my stomach and under the shoulder-blades. My left side swelled up fearfully. I was laid up weeks at a time, working being out of the question. While these fits were on I could neither walk, sit, or stand with comfort."

"I was really ashamed to let the neighbors see me crawling about, so I spent most of my time lying down or leaning against something to ease my dreadful pains."

"I had been a hard-working woman all my life, but now I lost my strength and dreaded to eat anything, knowing the awful suffering I was sure to experience afterwards; as if eating were somehow a crime against the laws of nature. And at night I rolled and tossed about instead of sleeping."

"The doctor said it was indigestion and no doubt he was right, but he was not able to relieve me."

"I considered myself 'a gone woman' and told my husband I was sure I could not last much longer. Indeed I was so fully persuaded of this, that I actually divided my clothes and personal effects among my children."

"Thank goodness and Mother Seigel's Syrup I have since worn out most of them myself."

"After a lot of coaxing and argument for I was tired of trying things, and hope had about died away in my heart I consented to take Seigel's Syrup."

"I was not quite sure of the effect of the first bottle but my husband insisted on my going on with it. So I did go on with it, and after I had got through half the second bottle there was no doubt of the result. I was much better; I felt it, and others could see it."

"It was hardly short of a miracle, the way Seigel's Syrup brought me round. From a poor, weak, and wretched woman, unable to walk or scarcely raise my hand to do the smallest piece of work, it gave me back health and strength, restored me to my husband and family, enabled me to go on with my work once more, and, in short, made me as well as ever I was in my life."

"I am now upwards of 60, and have reared a large family. I have lived in the district about 37 years, and am well-known here." (Mrs.) Julia Hayes, Mount Keira, Paradise, near Wollongong, N. S. W., October 14th, 1899.

Mr. John Hickey, blacksmith, at the same place, writes that he has known Mrs. Hayes all his life, and (in common with many others) knows her statement to be true. He adds that she is respected by everyone.

A Correction.

The Island record for the 220-yard hurdle race was not broken last Saturday by M. Robinson as reported. Robinson's time was 23 1-5. The record is 27 1-5, held by W. Williamson and made during the contest between Oahu College and Kamehameha School last year.

Director Jared G. Smith departed for Hilo on the Kahu yesterday. He will organize a farmers' institute during his visit, and will also go to Kona to begin some experiments in coffee and tobacco culture.

GET PAY FOR BAD FOOD

Decision by Estee in the Howe Case.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge Estee decided in favor of the plaintiffs yesterday in the case of David Hild and Edward Woods vs. the schooner Frank W. Howe, and her master, Captain R. H. Atkinson. The Court allowed each of the defendants \$100 for short provisions on the voyage from New York to Mauritius and from that port to Honolulu, and then set aside the question of damages at \$1. This portion of the suit, which called for \$5,000 damages on the part of each plaintiff, is left open, and does not prejudice any future action which the sailors may wish to bring.

The opinion is a lengthy one, and the captain of the vessel is severely censured for the treatment accorded the crew. After going into this question in detail, the Court says:

"It is uncontradicted that all of the original crew in the forecastle of the schooner were or less sick on the voyage. Johnson went to the hospital at Mauritius and was left behind, the Italian taking his place. Exactly what was the matter with him was unknown. The Philippine boy, swelling of the limbs before reaching Honolulu, but his crew appears to have been cured. Johnson and the four men left behind at Mauritius and was left behind, the Italian taking his place. Exactly what was the matter with him was unknown. The Philippine boy, swelling of the limbs before reaching Honolulu, but his crew appears to have been cured. Johnson and the four men left behind at Mauritius and was left behind, the Italian taking his place. Exactly what was the matter with him was unknown. The Philippine boy, swelling of the limbs before reaching Honolulu, but his crew appears to have been cured. Johnson and the four men left behind at Mauritius and was left behind, the Italian taking his place. 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